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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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HERALD.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

ANTHONY MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. BENJAMIN B.
SMITH. Morning.BROOKLYN STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—
Morning.—REV. J. G. BATHOLMEW. Evening.—REV. DAY
N. LEE.CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. W. POPE. YEA-
MAN. Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—Morning.—REV.
W. BATAILO. Evening.—REV. DR. WARREN.CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—REV. G. T. BR-
ELL. Morning and evening.CHRIST CHURCH.—REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D.
Evening.CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—REV. STEPHEN H. TING,
Jr. Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. Madison avenue and
Forty-second street.—Morning and afternoon.CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.—REV. W. J. KIR,
D. D. Evening.EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—REV. G. F.
MOTEL. Morning and evening.EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. MRS. ALLYN.
Morning and evening.FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—Morning and
evening.FORTH STREET CHURCH.—REV. O. B. FROTHING-
HAM. Morning.FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—
REV. DR. SCOTT. Morning and evening.MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—
Morning.—BISHOP OF VERMONT. Evening.—BISHOP OF TEN-
NESSEE.SEVENTH AVENUE.—SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTRU-
CTION. Afternoon.SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W.
F. COBBITT. Morning and evening.ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.—REV. W. H. BISSELL. After-
noon.ST. ANN'S CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Morning, afternoon and
evening.ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH.—Morning, afternoon and
evening.UNIVERSITY.—Washington square.—REV. S. S. SNOW.
Afternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, October 18, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day evening, October 17.French reports state that an attempt had been
made to assassinate General Prim in Madrid. Marshal
Serrano and Admiral Topete had a triumphal
reception in Saragossa. Señor Rosas de Oñana, ap-
pointed Captain General of Cuba, General Dulce hav-
ing declined the office. The currency system of
Spain will be assimilated to that of France.City riots occurred again in Dresden. A Fenian
outage is reported from Ireland.Consols, 94½, money. Five-twentyfives, 72½ in Lon-
don, and 75½ in Frankfurt. Paris Bourse firm.

Cotton firmer in Liverpool. Breadstuffs unchanged.

Provisions upward.

By steamship at this port we have interesting mat-
terials of our cable telegrams to the 6th of October,
embracing a continuance of the historical narrative of
the progress of the Spanish revolution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The proposed democratic manoeuvre in the with-
drawal of the leaders has been completely quashed.
The unfettered have determined to fight it out on the
original line, and curses loud and deep are showered
upon the New York organ that proposed the change,
thereby exposing a paralyzing want of confidence in
the party's success. General Blair addressed a sece-
dation party at St. Louis on Friday night. He de-
clared that the democratic candidates had declined to
run, but expressed himself willing to make any sacri-
fice that might be demanded of him. He said he
was undaunted and undeterred and believed de-
mocracy would win.The weather turned bitter cold yesterday, the
mercury falling as low as 38 degrees at midnight.
Snow fell in Yorkville and a biting breeze prevailed
all the day. Snow also fell in Bangor, Me.;
Concord, N. H.; Rochester, Buffalo and even as far
south as Philadelphia. In Worcester, Mass., a
regular snow storm raged, while at Owen Sound,
Canada, the ground was covered to the depth of four
inches.The thirty-eighth semi-annual Conference of the
Latter Day Saints commenced in the new Mormon
tabernacle at Salt Lake City on the 9th inst. Bri-
ham Young presided. Elder Orson Hyde delivered
an address, in which he said that the completion of
the Pacific Railroad through Salt Lake City would
be the saving of the Saints, and Elder O. Pratt made
a speech, in which he denounced the gentiles in
their midst, and urged the Saints to have no dealings
with them.The contract for removing obstructions at Hell
Gate is to be awarded to S. F. Shebourne, as the low-
est bidder, he agreeing to remove the Fryer Pass
for \$24,000 and Pot Rock for \$14,000.The proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Gen-
eral Convention yesterday—the tenth day of the
session—were of general importance. An interest-
ing report was received on the state of the Church.
Resolutions were introduced looking to the estab-
lishment of grammar schools in connection with
parish churches; to missionary schools; to a train-
ing school in each diocese for the education of
teaching deacons, and to the creation of a "state-
hood" of female teachers, to assist at these schools.The bishops resolved to admit clergymen of the
Church of England in Canada to all the rights and
privileges of their brethren of the Church in the
United States. The "Tyng canon" was amended by
a more liberal provision with very little debate.According to Speaker Colfax, there will probably
be no session of Congress in November.In the Broadway theatre shooting affair the defence
entered on their evidence yesterday before Judge
Shandley, of the Essex Market Police Court. After
taking the testimony of one witness a motion was
made to dismiss the complaint against Deputy
Sheriff Tracy, Ward and Quinn. The Judge an-
nounced that he would give his decision on this mo-
tion a week from to-morrow, to which time the case
was adjourned. Sheriff O'Brien will be the next
witness examined.Mrs. Annie Fitzpatrick, aged 106, died in Brooklyn
yesterday.The stock market was irregular yesterday. Gov-
ernment securities were strong. Gold closed at 136½
a 137.With but few exceptions the markets were ex-
tremely quiet yesterday. Coffee was dull but firmly
held. Cotton was in fair demand and firm, closing
at 25½c, for middling upland. Calcutta linseed was
in good demand, but 1c. a 2c. lower, selling on
spot and to arrive at \$2 15, gold, dull paid. On
change four was quiet but steady. Wheat was dull
and nominally unchanged. Corn was only moder-
ately active and about 1c. lower, while oats were
in active demand (chiefly speculative) and a steady
price. Pork was moderately dealt in and a trifle
lower, beef was dull but steady, while lard was
quiet and heavy. Petroleum was slow of sale at
15½c, for crude and 20½c, for refined. Naval stores
were quiet but steady. Freight, though dull, were
firm.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

W. S. Campbell, United States Consul at Dresden,
Saxony; Dr. Norton Folson, of Cambridge, Mass.;
Colonel Hildt, of West Point, and Captain C. E.
Davis, of the United States Army, are at the Hoff-
man House.General J. Kilpatrick, and Colonel James M. Wate,
of the United States Army; Paymaster George L.Davis, of the United States Navy, and Dr. William
M. White, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan
Hotel.Judge George T. Bryan, of Charleston, S. C., is at
the St. Nicholas Hotel.General James Longstreet, of Virginia, and Cap-
tain H. W. Johnson, of Stamford, are at the New
York Hotel.Colonel H. P. Curtis, of the United States Army;
Dr. Nelson of Annapolis, and William R. Hooker
Ewart, of Belfast, Ireland, are at the Brevoort
House.General John McThayer, of Nebraska; General E.
W. Chicago, of the United States Army; L. B. Boomer,
of Chicago, and R. H. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel.The Protestant Episcopal Convention and
Another of the Same Sort.If benefit of clergy, a phrase which once
had a meaning, has anything to do with num-
bers, New York city during the last two weeks
has had no reason to be ungrateful. We have
had the lights of the Unitarian body; we have
still in the midst of us the lights of the Epis-
copal body. How we ought to have been en-
lightened! In darkness, certainly, we ought
not to be. From such a concentration of light
it would not have been unnatural to look for
a baptism of fire. We dare not say that New
York did not need such a baptism. But the
benefit!—we know not where to find evi-
dence of it. Appealing, as we do, to a public
which, whatever its faults, has at least some
measure of intelligence, we ask whether such
miserable trifling in the name of religion, in
the name of the Christian religion, has ever
been witnessed since councils, synods, assem-
blies or conventions had a place in the world?One day in one convention we had men call-
ing themselves Christians proposing measures
loose enough to admit to communion those of
any religion or of no religion. Another day
in the same convention we found a brother
who had threatened secession so overcome
by a little attention, so wrought upon by a bou-
quet of flowers which had been knocked down
at a sale in the holy assembly—we suppose
no one remembered the scourge and Him who
used it on a not dissimilar occasion—that,
yielding to a vanity all too natural, but never
graciously, he smiled again upon his friends and
beautifully withdrew his secession threat. Of
the Unitarian Convention who remembers
much beyond the falling away and the restora-
tion of Dr. Bellows?How much better has it been with the Pro-
testant Episcopal Convention, a Convention
which represents a very large proportion of
the wealth and culture of the United States?
This is the first convention in which the Pro-
testant Episcopal Church, South as well as
North, has been fairly and fully represented
since the close of our late unhappy civil war.
How much there was requiring attention!
How much there was demanding grave and
serious consideration! War has seldom, if
ever, been the parent of virtue in the high and
holy sense in which we now use that term. It
is not to be denied that our civil war has left
behind it a large amount of evil which festers
and breeds corruption morally and religiously.
There are evidences not a few, especially in
our large cities, that Satan never had so firm a
hold of the American people as he has at the
present moment. Look at the daily chronicle
of suicides, of murders, of burglaries,
and of offences, if possible, worse than
any of these. Look at our theatrical amuse-
ments and the openly avowed prefer-
ence of our people for what is undis-
guisedly impure. Black Crookism has sown
its seed—a seed which is already in luxuriant
vegetation and gives fair promise of abundant
fruit. The worst that is told of the stage
during the Restoration period in England gives
but an imperfect idea of the scenes nightly
witnessed on the boards of our most fashion-
able places of amusement.To stem this growing tide of iniquity would
surely have been fitting work for the
congregated bishops and their clerical and lay
associates. But how have they girt them-
selves for the task? What have they done?
What evidence have they given that they have
any proper notion of the actual condition of
society and of their duty in connection with
the same? We have had fruitless discussions
on the meaning of "councils" and "conven-
tions." We have had precious time wasted in
determining the question where an Episcopal
clergyman might legally preach the free Gos-
pel of Jesus Christ. We have seen the Low
Church and the High Church parties on the
verge of final separation because they could
not agree on the subject whether little boys
with sweet voices and draped in short surplices
could be allowed to take part in the choral
service at their morning meetings. We have
had manifestations abundant of the spirit of
the sixteenth century. We have seen little
evidence of the spirit of the nineteenth. We
have had everything but the one thing which
was specially needed.Was ever such man-millinery, such women's-
rights women's weakness, witnessed in connec-
tion with any cause? Of nothing do our Epis-
copal friends so much remind us as of a story
which is told in connection with the name of a
celebrated English humorist. On one occa-
sion this humorist happened to be in the House
of Lords. While waiting for the assembling
of the Peers the bishops, in their lawn sleeves,
made their appearance. "Who are these?"
said some stranger in the immediate neigh-
borhood of the humorist. "These," said he,
"are the Peeresses of England in their own
right." Old wily enough in their own right
certainly are the bishops and clergy of the
Episcopal Church of the United States, so far,
at least, as we are warranted to judge from
the proceedings of the Convention now being
held in this city. The Episcopal Convention
has not yet brought its proceedings to a close.
We are willing, therefore, to hope that we
shall have occasion to think better of them
before the session is brought to a close. Mean-
while, we beg to remind them of the native
simplicity of the Gospel. Let them strive
to come nearer the principles and precepts of
the Sermon on the Mount. The Church of
Christ has a large mission yet to carry out.
We must have other light than that which has
been furnished by the Convention which is
defunct or by the Convention which is still in
session before we can be satisfied that either
the Unitarian section or the Episcopal section
of that Church has any clear perception of its
duty in connection with that mission. The
moral elevation of mankind and the salvation
of immortal souls have, after all, but little in
common with the sale of flowers or with boys'
muslin jackets. "Go ye into all the world andpreach the Gospel to every creature," is now to
all appearance a command of subordinate im-
portance.

City and Suburban Real Estate.

There never has been a time in the history
of New York when greater activity prevailed
in the real estate market in this city than the
present, nor in which the interest of our peo-
ple was so signally awakened respecting the
prospects of future appreciation of real property
here, or their enterprise enlisted in developing
this result. It is not alone within the area of
Manhattan Island that this speculative energy
has been manifested, but all around us, in out-
lying districts and townships to a dis-
tance of from fifteen to twenty miles
from the City Hall. Land which a few years
ago was regarded as of comparatively trifling
value—so inconsiderable as to be seldom the
subject of barter—is now anxiously inquired
for, and plots of a few square feet eagerly pur-
chased for sums that a decade since would
have bought farms of many acres. Old estates
that have been the property of a single family
for a time, whereof the memory of man run-
neth not to the contrary, have been parcelled
into city lots and disposed of at figures that
give fortunes to the lucky heirs. During the
week which has just closed real estate to the
amount of \$1,171,121 was disposed of at pub-
lic auction in this city and vicinity, over one
million dollars of that sum being for unim-
proved property. Besides this there changed
hands by private sale property to a much
greater amount. The largest sum realized
from any single tract was for one hundred and
twenty-eight acres at Fort Washington, being
a portion of the estate of the late Isaac Dyck-
man, which was sold in one hundred and fifty-
one plots and brought \$621,650—an average of
nearly five thousand dollars an acre. The choice
location of this land, its superior surround-
ings, with other indications of a rapid future
appreciation, doubtless contributed to render
it thus high priced, not, however, beyond its
just mark, this being the fashionable quarter
of the metropolis. Less only in rapidly
increasing valuation to the above, Brooklyn
unimproved property to the amount of
\$220,824 was also sold under the hammer
during the week, comprising lots in East New
York, Williamsburg, the neighborhood of
Prospect Park and Flatbush, the larger num-
ber at the last named place. Large sales of
New Jersey villa sites were likewise held, the
purchasers in each case being mainly from
this city and the prices metropolitan in their
figures. In this remarkable activity, sweeping
around a circle of many miles, of which New
York is the centre, stimulating in relative
proportions the value of land about Fort
George, in East New York, Brooklyn, Flat-
bush and the neighboring towns of New
Jersey, we see but evidences of the growth,
development and progress of New York city.
Its rapid increase of population and of wealth
and the magnitude of the numerous interests
that radiate from here, while securing for it
its present proud position as the commercial
capital of the country and mercantile centre,
are present signs of still greater grandeur
and pre-eminence. Wonderful as has been
the rapid and high appreciation of real estate
in the past, in the city of the future it will
be exceeded. With the completion of the Pacific
Railroad New York will take a new departure,
and, its commerce increased tenfold, its popu-
lation quadrupled, will before long comprise
within its built up area those outlying places
which we now call suburban, but which will,
by means of bridges, railroads, underground
and elevated, and pneumatic tubes, be brought
into close and rapid connection with the pre-
sent metropolis and share in its expanded pros-
perity.The Naturalization Treaty With England.
One of our latest telegrams informs us of
the protocol of the Anglo-American Natural-
ization treaty proposed by the American
Minister will be approved both by the English
Parliament and by the American Congress.
We are not surprised by this announcement
on London News, for a similar announce-
ment on even better authority was made some
days ago. It has long been known that Lord
Stanley, the present Foreign Secretary, was
not opposed to the principles embodied in the
German-American treaties, and that if a simi-
lar treaty were proposed for England he
would have little difficulty in signing it. It
is not unreasonable to conclude that the natu-
ralization difficulty is now over. The principles
already embodied in the German treaties and
likely soon to be embodied in the English
treaty will, at no distant day, be accepted by
the whole of Europe. International law will
be greatly simplified by the result. It is not
to be denied that the immense strides made in
recent years by the great republic of the
West towards a controlling power in the
world have been influential in bringing about
this happy change. The progress of the
United States is a progress in the interests of
humanity.ONE WAY TO SETTLE IT.—The time is get-
ting short. Some of the democracy want a
new ticket. How can their wish be satis-
fied? The shortest way is for Seymour and
Blair to put their heads together and resign in
favor of Grant and Colfax. This will throw
both parties together, and, in a division of the
spies, will bring about such a confusion of
parties at Washington as to be followed
speedily by a reconstruction of parties out and
out. It will come to this at last, but Seymour
and Blair may begin the work now. Is it not
probable that for Grant and Colfax this demo-
cratic electoral ticket would get more votes
than the radical electoral ticket, and thus,
after all, elect the next President? Does not
this idea suggest a brilliant flank movement?
As a military man, what says General Blair?RIOTS IN GERMAN CITIES.—We reported by
the Atlantic cable, a few days since, the oc-
currence of a city riot in Prague. Immedi-
ately afterwards we were informed of a
tumult and riot in Breslau. To-day we are
told that the outbreak was repeated in Dres-
den yesterday. The assemblies were dis-
persed and peace restored in every instance,
the military acting for the suppression of the
movement in the first case in Dresden. Order
reigns again in the German cities; but the
question of why was it disturbed remains—by
unsatisfied democracy, the pressure of the
unity of consolidation or from foreign in-
fluence? Is the Spanish revolutionary news
as reported from Paris contagious?Troubles of the Pope, the Jesuits and the
Church—Their Best Remedy.Is there to be no end to the persecution of
the Father of the Faithful? Are his troubles
never to cease? Is he to be condemned to
witness all his life the ingratitude and hostility
of Catholic princes and peoples? He cannot
say, with the Psalmist, "Why do the heathen
rage and the people imagine a vain thing?"
because in his case the heathen are the very
nations who have been for countless ages
reposing in the very sunshine and glory of
Christian truth and Catholic beatitude. But
mournfully and truthfully he may exclaim in
the further words of the psalm:—"The kings
of the earth set themselves, and the rulers
take counsel together against the Lord and
against his anointed, saying, Let us break
their bands asunder, and cast away their cords
from us."That is the very experience that the Pope
has been having ever since he succeeded to
the inheritance of the Fisherman. First, that
red-shirted Garibaldi could find no better em-
ployment than to stir up the ungrateful popu-
lace of Rome to declare in favor of a republic
and to compel its rightful ruler to seek personal
safety in the walls of Civita Vecchia and resto-
ration to the Vatican from the artillery of a
French army. Then after some years the
people of Italy, under the lead of their warrior
king, must set to work to break up the happily
existing order of things and drive away the
Austrian and Bourbon rulers and break up the
little principalities and powers that were so
friendly to the Church, and even wrest from the
benign sway of the Legates some of the Papal
provinces, and undertake to form, out of these
hitherto disjointed portions, a single unitary
government, based upon the heretical notions
of civil and religious freedom, popular suffrage
and public school education. And "the most
unkindest cut of all" was that in these highly
revolutionary and reprehensible proceedings
they were aided by the same pious prince that
had restored Rome to the Holy Father and had
earned for himself the grateful title of "Eldest
Son of the Church."And, as if all this was not enough to rend
the tender heart of his Holiness, royal con-
spiracies must be entered into for the purpose
of destroying the temporal power of the
Popes and depriving them of their inheritance
in the Eternal City. Fortunately may Pio Nono
consider himself if they allow him to end his
pontificate in the Vatican, and even then he
lives in the assurance, stipulated by treaty,
that he is the last of the successors of St.
Peter who can be enthroned there.But, though Italy and France thus proved
renegade, there were two other friendly Catho-
lic Powers on whose devotion to obsolete
principles of policy and government he might
firmly rely. Austria and Spain were cham-
pions of the holy mother Church and believed
thoroughly in the device inscribed on its
banner, "As it was in the beginning, is now
and ever shall be." Alas! how uncertain all
human calculations, even when backed by
dogmatic infallibility! Austria tears up the
Concordat, allows her children to be educated
and her young men and women to be married
without the control or sanction of the clergy;
and Spain, the birthplace of Loyola and the
land where the Inquisition flourished longest
and hottest (its human burnt offerings being
reported at thirty-two thousand), joins the
persecutors of the Church, disbands the Jesuits
and confiscates the property of that religious
order.Need the Church wait for any further proof
of hostility on the part of its sons, eldest
and youngest? Can Pio Nono reasonably expect
any good from that Machiavellian Emperor of
the French; from that headstrong Italian son
of Mars, who laughs at anathemas and excom-
munications; from that imperial Austrian who
had not the courage to stand up against his
heretical Prime Minister, Von Beust, or from
the Juntas, the Cortes or the Camarillas of
revolutionized Spain? Clearly not. It is idle
to waste further time or prayers upon them.
In worldly phrase, they are past praying for.
The measure of their iniquities is full. They
will not hear the Church; therefore let them
be anathema-maramatha. That psalm of
David, from which we have already made two
quotations, and which appears to be propheti-
cally applicable to the case, suggests the
course which the Pope and the Church ought
to take, in these words:—"I shall give thee
the heathen for thine inheritance and the utter-
most parts of the earth for thy possession."Who are the heathen? Clearly those unfortu-
nate Protestant peoples who follow the teach-
ings of Luther and Calvin and the other lights
of the Reformation, but who somehow seem to
be recently groping about considerably in the
dark and to be veering around to the source
of light in all matters spiritual. The "utter-
most parts of the earth" mean, of course, that
new world which David, with all his geo-
graphical knowledge, knew nothing about,
but which a countryman of the Pope's and a
pious son of the Church discovered hereabouts
some four centuries ago. We doubt whether
Dr. Cumming or Bishop Snow can make a
clearer application of prophecy than this.
The heathen are prepared for the Pope's ad-
vent. If he go to the British Isles he will find
a welcome among the ecclesiastical dignitaries
of the Established Church and will have an
easy work in bringing all the stray sheep
within the fold; and if he come to the New
World he will be astonished at the reception
which will be given him by the faithful Irish
and the heretical Yankee. All denominations
of Christians, including the Jews and the
Mormons and the Spiritualists, will combine to
do him honor. Old Trinity will throw her
hospitable doors open to him and will light
candles enough on the occasion to dazzle his
dear old eyes. His headquarters he may
select wherever he thinks best.The world is all before him where to choose
His place of rest; and Providence his guide.If he should choose, as of course he would,
the great commercial metropolis for the future
seat of a Church, he can place at his dis-
posal a site on Fort Washington, from whence
a view of the lordly Hudson flowing at the
feet of his palace will obliterate all regrets for
the yellow Tiber. If he should prefer the
political metropolis of the country, the banks
of the Potomac present many fine sites, though
none which we should recommend in preference
to Arlington, now the headquarters of colored
lazzaroni. Congress would willingly make
him a free gift of the estate, throwing the
lazzaroni in, and on the opposite bank theexpelled Jesuits can find home and welcome
in a magnificent college of their order under
the rule of Father Maguire.This, then, is the only feasible project for
healing the wounds and assuaging the sorrows
of the Church. We feel convinced that the
General Council which is summoned to con-
vene in Rome next year would endorse our
recommendation. But it is needless for the
Pope to wait so long. Let him pack up his
trunks, turn the key in the door of the Vatican,
give his parting benediction to the unwashed
Romans, the French troops and the unpaid
Papal zouaves, and take an early steamer for
New York, where he can hold that General
Council in the new Tammany Hall (which will
then have no motive of being), or in Pike's
new Opera House, the present scene of Tos-
tée's triumphs as the Grande Duchesse.

The War of the Opera Houses.

The first brief campaign in this furious but
bloodless war ended yesterday. Field Marshal
Gau, with a more praiseworthy deference to
public opinion, as indicated by the press, than
was shown by certain military authorities
during our late civil war, changed his plan of
operations entirely. After a brilliant *matinée*,
General Fritz Carrier was stripped of all his
honors and retired with Mlle. Wanda to his
native village. General Boum Beckers was
ordered to retreat with his army. Prince
Paul and Baron Grog, his papa's envoy, dis-
appeared with the entire court of the Grande
Duchesse Rose Bell, who herself was con-
strained to abdicate. But, after all, Field
Marshal Gau only contemplates a skillful
flank movement, and on Thursday next, with
all his forces on a war footing, he will sur-
prise the public with the splendid costumes
and scenery and the superb music of "Gene-
viève de Brabant." Perhaps it would have
been more discreet for him had he left the
libretto of this new operetta untranslated; for
then but comparatively few would be aware
how far it carries the license claimed by *opéra
bouffe*. This very license, however, may
prove a recommendation to the present de-
praved appetite of the public for piquancy,
even at the expense of purity. Our own im-
pression is that the sooner Mr. Gau shall
decide to favor us with *opéra comique* in
place of *opéra bouffe* the better it will be for
his own interests and for the credit of the
French theatre.While Gau has changed his tactics and is
seriously preparing for altogether unexpected
conquests, Christopher Columbus Bateman is
rejoicing over the new world for *opéra bouffe*
which he thinks he has discovered on
Eighth avenue. Encouraged by the hearty
approval offered to the Grande Duchesse Tostée,
the incomparable Prince Paul Leduc, the ir-
repressible General Boum Duchesse and the
inimitable Baron Puck Lagriffoul, he persists
in making Pike's Opera House resound with
music which is familiar to every ear, which is
thrilled on every piano and echoed by every
military band and even ground out by every
street organ.Keenly as republican America has appre-
ciated the whimsical, satirical picture of court
life exhibited by the libretto of the "Grande
Duchesse," and popular as certain airs of the
opereetta have become, there may be enough
even of a good thing; and we only express
the growing public feeling when we say that
we have already had as much as we want of
the "Grande Duchesse." It seems as if Mlle.
Tostée, bewitchingly as she still acts, feels
bored, the less she sings, the more to com-
pensate for the defects of her voice by certain
extravagant movements. There is even dan-
ger that she may lose one of her eyes by a
chronic wink; and if she is compelled to con-
tinue the rôle of the Grande Duchesse much
longer and to out-can-canize herself, it may
become necessary to import Mlle. Thérèse,
who was the rage at Paris a year or two ago,
and to let her sing while Mlle. Tostée makes
the gestures and "goes through with the
motions."The rival opera houses have, somewhat
injudiciously, we think, challenged comparison
between their respective troupes by opening
the season with the same operetta. The
public must render its own verdict. If we are
not greatly mistaken this verdict will agree
with our opinion that the reign of "La
Grande Duchesse" is well nigh at an end;
that Irma, delicious little Boulette as she is,
cannot restore it successfully; that, as a French
contemporary says, while "Tostée plays the
part ravishingly Rose Bell sings it like an
archangel; Tostée has dazzling costumes,
Rose Bell is a beauty." Leduc is incom-
parable as Prince Paul. That Ajac has
failed to be the incarnation of Fritz is no dis-
credit to him, for he is as admirable in *opéra
comique* as he is unfit for *opéra bouffe*. Car-
rier's Fritz is superior to his, although
Carrier somewhat exaggerates the character.
The voice of Carrier is more powerful than
that of Ajac, although, to some ears, less
agreeable. Duchesse created, for our imagi-
nation, the character of the Impetuous Boum,
and cannot be replaced by Beckers, skilful
actor and scientific musician as the latter is.
Mlle. Wanda is better suited for
opéra comique than for *opéra bouffe*, and her
Wanda, although she is not too well got up for
it, is more satisfactory than any we have seen.
The choruses of Bateman's troupe are sur-
passed by those of Gau, or, at least, seem to
be fewer in number and not so pretty or so
well dressed on the larger stage at Pike's.
The orchestras at Pike's and the French
theatre—the one under the direction of Mr.
Birgfeld and the other under that of Mr.
Stoepel—are both commendable.As for the managers of the rival opera
houses, very few words will suffice. Mr. Bate-
man, indeed, needs none at all; for he says
enough, if not too much, for himself. The
other might be almost overtaxed the patience
of the audience by the speech in which he
compared himself to Columbus. Some of the
spectators wondered why he had forgotten to
supply himself with a wand, in order, like an
ordinary showman, to point out each and
every figure, "fairly and wonderfully
made," displayed on the drop curtain; but, as
Figaro remarks, "let that drop." The public
are perfectly willing to admire your energy
and to recognize the fact that in the French
theatre and even in the more spacious hall at
Pike's—too spacious, we fear, for *opéra
bouffe*—a complete magnetic circle seemed to
be established between you, your "Grande
Duchesse," her court and the audience; but nomore speeches, if you please, Mr. Bateman.
Whatever other mistakes Mr. Gau may have
committed he deserves the credit for never
obtruding himself upon the public. Not even
his extraordinary triumph in the representa-
tions of Mme. Ristori tempted him to abate
from the modesty which best becomes an able
and successful manager.The war of the opera houses threatens to be
the death of the "Grande Duchesse of Gérol-
stein," under whatever name she may claim
an allegiance. If in our duty to the public
we must sign her death warrant, we shall,
nevertheless, long remember how brightly her
reign has enlivened the American stage.Grecian Bend—The Panier and Its Ad-
vantages.Our fashions correspondent sends word from
Paris that what was predicted has come to
pass. The ladies are beginning to wear gar-
lands of roses, yellow and red, on the top of
the forehead, low shoes and short dresses.
After this who can wonder at anything in the
way of dress? Without assuming to call any-
thing fashionable hideous, it is only fair to
admit that this new style is queer.Perhaps we can add a little to the attrac-
tions here. Would not all this be a little
nearer perfection if a pet animal were to
accompany the fashionable lady in her walks?
Little dogs are out of fashion, it is true, and
cats might not be becoming; but what objec-
tion can there be to a pet monkey, attached to
a string, and hopping in front or comfortably
perched on the panier? Decidedly the pan-
nier will not be all it should until the monkey
is elevated upon it.It is doubtless true, as our correspondent
says, that woman's vanity—if that be the right
word—has much to do with making her con-
stantly and universally attractive to man. He
gives a funny instance of the way in which
certain ladies visiting at a model farm throw
themselves with enthusiasm into the special
enjoyments of the place and found the cattle
yard as much to their taste as the drawing
room or the croquet lawn—impartial in their
devotion to any object, so long as they can
thereby please the men and attract them when
they come in from their field sports or other
masculine occupations.